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kinds of fever to be very slight, and none of a suspicious nature. The greatest mortality continues, as heretofore, to be from tuberculosis and gastro-intestinal affections in children under 5 years of age. The latter I attribute to the excessive heat this summer and to the impure milk supply.

Inspection of vessels—Cases of dengue, malarial fever, and tuberculosis removed from vessels.

Week ended September 23, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	19
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	805
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	384

Norwegian steamship *Ada* arrived from Sagua, Cuba, September 20; had a sailor with slight fever, probably dengue. He was landed and sent to hospital.

The epidemics of dengue and measles continue, but the latter is diminishing.

With the exception of leprosy (164 cases) no quarantinable disease has been reported during the week.

For the first sixteen days of September the Habana quarantine bureau has reported the arrival from foreign ports of 1 case of malarial fever on steamship *Mobile* from Mobile, 1 case of dengue on steamship *Miami* from Key West, and 5 cases of tuberculosis on steamships *Mascotte* and *Miami* from Key West.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Dengue fever imported from Habana—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, September 25, as follows:

During the week ended September 22, 1905, three bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for United States ports in good sanitary condition.

The epidemic of dengue which for some time has prevailed in Habana has been imported into Matanzas and is rapidly spreading through every section of the town. Several cases have been admitted to the Spanish hospital. By invitation extended me by the director of this institution I visited a typical case of the disease which was properly isolated in a distant room of the hospital building, conveniently screened with wire netting. The case was on the third day of the disease, still showing the eruption, which had the appearance of scarlet fever upon the face and forearms and that of measles on the trunk. To my knowledge no deaths have been reported from this disease up to my present writing.

Mortality in the city of Matanzas from September 10 to 20, 1905, 13.

Annual rate of mortality for the ten days, 9.88; estimated population, 48,000.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortality—Smallpox—Plague at Payta, Peru.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Gomez reports, September 14, as follows:

Week ended September 12, 1905:

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes 46, as follows: Smallpox, 4; tuberculosis, 3; infectious fever, 3;

grippe, 1; gastric fever, 3; measles, 1; dysentery, 2; tetanus, 1; enteritis, 2; peripneumonia, 1; whooping cough, 2; cholera infantile, 1; from all other causes, 22.

Two bills of health were issued during the week: September 8, steamship *Condor*, from St. Francis, cleared for New York; no passengers. September 11, steamship *Colombia*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 6 cabin and 1 steerage passengers from here; 2 cabin and 7 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from port of last exposure. Passengers were all examined; also 25 pieces of baggage. Vessel fumigated and 4 certificates of immunity issued.

The Ecuadorean consul at Payta, Peru, reports to the superior board of health that bubonic plague is spreading rapidly in that port and attacking persons of the better class in that locality. According to the last cable there were 16 cases and 2 deaths.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Report from Liverpool—Death rate for the year 1904—Decline of tubercular diseases in Great Britain—Demolition of insanitary buildings.

The following is received from Consul Boyle under date of August 25, 1905:

[From report of the Health Department.]

The death rate in Liverpool for 1904 was 21.9 per thousand of the population, which is slightly below the average rate during the nine years (1895–1904) since the extension of the city boundaries. The great infant mortality reported was attributed largely to impurities in the milk.

With the exception of Ireland, the report states that the decline in tubercular diseases during the last twenty years has been marked in both sexes throughout Great Britain, but much more marked in the female than the male. The principal cause assigned for this difference is that the improvement in the houses by the operations against insanitary property has given the advantage to the women who spend a longer time in their homes. Great progress is being made in Liverpool in the tearing down of insanitary dwellings and the substitution in their place of houses of approved modern construction which are inspected weekly to see that they are kept in a sanitary condition. A pronounced reduction in the annual death rate in localities where this has been done has always followed. There are in Liverpool at this time about 1,670 completed sanitary tenements with 500 more approaching completion, all owned by and under the control of the corporation.

Report from Belfast—Mortality from tuberculosis.

Consul Knabenshue reports, August 29, as follows:

The report of the registrar-general at Dublin for the quarter ended June 30, 1905, shows that the deaths in Ireland from all forms of tubercular disease for the period named reached a total of 2,984. This represents an annual rate of 2.72 per cent per thousand of population, and is 15.2 per cent of the total number of deaths within the